

as the Christmas holidays were unsuitable for study, and those who fail in December seldom make a better record after New Year's Day. As a result of observation, he recommended the abandonment of this examination.

The President laid before the meeting correspondence which had taken place with the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, on a proposal to bring about reciprocity of diplomas between the Ontario College and that of Quebec. Mr. Muir, Registrar of the Quebec College, under date of Nov. 5th, 1890, in reply to a letter from Mr. Clark, stated that the Council had decided "that they will accept the diplomas by examination, of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, provided the holders thereof have complied with the provisions of the Ontario Pharmacy Act of 1889, in having attended two full courses of six months, lectures in materia medica, chemistry, and one course in botany, and prove four years' service in a drug store under a duly qualified licentiate of pharmacy; provided also that the Ontario College of Pharmacy will accept all diplomas by examination granted to licentiates of Pharmacy of the Province of Quebec by the Board of Examiners of this Association." In a subsequent letter, dated Dec. 12th, 1890, Mr. Muir, in answer to a question by Mr. Clark, stated that the Quebec Association would accept the two senior courses of the Ontario College as equivalent to the two six months' courses referred to. In the event of reciprocal relations the Ontario Council would be required to accept all certificates by examination granted by the Quebec Association since 1870, as their Pharmacy Act had always prescribed compulsory courses of lectures and services.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. McKee, that a committee, composed of the President and Vice-President, be instructed to frame a suitable reply to the offer of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, and to continue negotiations.

The name of Mr. Watters was added to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

The President read the following report of his visit to the meeting of delegates from Boards of Pharmacy of the United States and Canada held at Old Point Comfort on Sept. 9th and 10th, 1890:—

"There were in attendance representatives from twenty Boards of Pharmacy. I place before you minutes of the proceedings and constitution and by-laws of the organization formed at this meeting. The objects of the Association are to discuss the interchange of certificates issued by the several Boards of Pharmacy, to suggest some plan which will be acceptable to all parties concerned, and by closer communication between the various Boards of Pharmacy and Secretaries of State Associations ultimately to secure a uniform Pharmacy law in all the States.

"In the opening address, Mr. Robert Dryden, President of the Virginia Board of Pharmacy, alluded to the Pharmacy Act of Ontario, and stated that he believed it to be the most advanced of the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy that were in force on this continent.

"At the request of the Chairman I gave de-

tails of the provisions of our Pharmacy Act regarding the course that was required under the Act of 1889, from the time of commencing apprenticeship until the diploma of the College was granted as per sections 11 and 12 of the Act. I explained the position of the College under the law—that it was the property of all the druggists of the Province, who were compelled to contribute to its maintenance. I also explained the mode of electing the members of the Council as per section 4, and the powers of the Council under sections 9 and 10 of the Act. I stated that the druggists of the Province, through the members of the Council elected by them, had control of all the affairs of the College and the enforcement of the law.

"The delegates stated that we had a law superior in many respects to any of the Pharmacy laws in force in the United States.

"After full discussion regarding the qualifications required of candidates before they could apply for examination to be registered as pharmacists of the various States, each delegate explaining the law in force in his State, it was seen, what was known to some before, that there was considerable difference in the standards of the various States, and it was agreed that no practical result could be obtained until all, or a large number, came to a uniform standard, and that some of the laws permitted the board to accept the certificates obtained from other examining boards, but in others there was no such provision.

"The time required for service under a registered pharmacist before a candidate may go up for examination in the various States, is as follows:—

No definite time is mentioned in Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

Two years service required in Colorado, Louisiana and Wyoming.

Three years service in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia.

Four years service required in Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Erie County, N. Y., Kings County, N. Y., New York City and County, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Five years service in Wisconsin.

"I explained what I believe to be the opinion of the Board of the Ontario College of Pharmacy—that we would not be favorable to the recognition of certificates issued by other examining boards, unless their standard of qualifications was equal to that required of candidates in Ontario, and also that before such an arrangement for interchange of certificates could be entered upon, we would require to obtain an amendment to our Act, as section 15 limited the powers of the Board, viz.:—"All persons approved of by the Council of the College, who hold diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or certificates from any Pharmaceutical College in the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, may be registered as members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy without the examination prescribed by the Act."

"I became a member of the organization under the distinctly defined position of the Ontario College of Pharmacy as above given, which was fully understood by the members, who desired a representative from Ontario as a member of their organization."

On motion of Mr. Petrie, seconded by Mr. Watters, the report was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Watters, Hobart, McGregor and McKee.

The Board went into Committee on the By-Laws and passed them with some minor changes. An amendment was inserted providing that diplomas lost, injured or destroyed, may be duplicated for \$2.

The President stated that Joseph A. Brown was applying for a Special Act to have his name placed on the list of registered pharmacists. The matter was refer-

red to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

The Board rose at 6.15 p. m.

SECOND DAY.

The Council resumed business at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

A letter from W. A. W. Mayor, of Toronto, requesting registration on the ground that he was in business prior to 1871, was referred to Committee.

Mr. Watters presented the report of the Committee to whom was referred the address of the President with reference to his visit to the meeting of delegates of Boards of the United States and Canada. The report is as follows:—

"The Committee would commend the action of the President, Mr. Clark, in laying before the meeting of joint delegates from the Boards of Pharmacy at Old Point Comfort a full statement of the standing, extent and scope of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and would recommend the approval of reciprocity in exchange of diplomas on the basis of the standard of requirement adopted in this College. We would also commend the action of the President in becoming a member of the organization formed to secure interchange of diplomas, and would recommend that his position in that organization be given an official status."

On motion of Mr. Hobart the report was received and opened for discussion.

Mr. Watters moved, seconded by Mr. Petrie, that the report be adopted, and that the President be appointed representative of the Board to the State Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

The President called attention to the fact that the regulation for admission of apprentices was higher than that of any of the States. The time a student must spend in a drug store was shorter in the States, and in many States there was no compulsory attendance at schools. Besides this, under the Act the Board had no power to accept certificates of examining boards which were not connected with teaching bodies.

Mr. Watters said that the only basis on which reciprocity could be effected would be on a basis equal to that of Ontario.

Mr. Mackenzie said the Pharmacy Boards of the different States did not maintain a very high standard of requirements but were anxious to effect improvements if possible.

The President said that no doubt if they were encouraged, the American Boards would try to elevate their standard.

The motion was carried.

The Board then rose for lunch.

The Council met at 3.30 p.m. and resumed business.

Mr. Hobart presented the report of the Infringement Committee dealing with individual cases of infringements of the Act, and enclosing the report of James Dowdell, who was employed by the Council for a month at \$50 to inquire into supposed infractions of the Act. The report concluded as follows:—

"Your Committee request that authority be given them to engage a detective who will make a systematic canvass of the whole Province every year, inspect and insist on a compliance with